



Prevention of CLABSI through Nursing Interventions

BACKGROUND

- Institutionally acquired central line-associated blood stream infections are associated with increases in LOS, morbidity, and mortality
- Each infection can cost up to \$145,000
- High infection rates are associated with reduced reimbursement to hospitals
- Evidence-based interventions and ongoing education demonstrate efficacy in reducing the rate of CLABSIs
- Providence St. Joseph Hospital has experienced an increase of CLABSI this calendar year

PURPOSE

- This evidence-based project will address the impact of education to nurses, modifying nurses work flow, and ensuring accessibility of supplies on CLABSI rates
- The Clinical Practice Questions guiding this project are:
 - What is the impact of evidence-based education about central line care and maintenance on CLABSI rates?
 - What is the impact of modifying the work environment on appropriate completion of central line care?

REFERENCES

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METHODS

- Design: Evidence-based project with quality improvement outcomes
 - Pilot units: Medical Telemetry, General Surgery, and Medical ICU
 - Instruments: Pretest and Posttest
- Procedure:
- Administer pretest followed by education
 - Audit location of supplies on the nursing units
 - Rearrange floor stock and modify work flow to increase compliance with policy and procedure
 - Administer posttest after completion of education and changes to workflow
 - Audit the number of CLABSIs occurring on a monthly basis
 - Perform an in-depth evaluation of CLABSI to determine additional opportunities to impact practice



RESULTS

N=22	Not Comfortable	Somewhat Comfortable	Very Comfortable
Pulsatile Flushing	2 (9%)	5 (23%)	15 (68%)
Change Caps/Tubing		8 (36%)	14 (64%)

DISCUSSION

- Survey identified opportunities to provide support for RNs in:
 - Central line care
 - Notification of policy and procedure updates
 - Managing occlusion in catheter
- Following completion of pilot, successful interventions and education will be expanded to include all inpatient units
- Continue to work with VAT RNs to identify other opportunities to decrease CLABSI

CONCLUSIONS

- Pilot study pre-data demonstrates significant knowledge gaps that can be addressed through nursing education
- Ongoing audits are a valuable method of identifying additional opportunities for CLABSI prevention